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citizens of Edinburgh. The speakers will include Sir Oliver Lodge on speech through the ether, Professor A. Dendy on the stream of life, and Professor H. J. Fleure on countries as personalities, and a special lecture will be arranged on market day in Edinburgh for the agricultural community by Dr. E. J. Russell on science and crop production.

The association, having failed to regain its former concession of reduced railway fares for members, proposes that they shall be offered facilities for traveling by motor coach to Edinburgh from most of the university and many other principal towns in England, at fares substantially less than those of the railways. Full particulars of membership may be had from the office of the association at Burlington House, or from the local secretary at the University of Edinburgh.

MEETINGS OF BRITISH AND AMERICAN CHEMISTS

Joint meetings will be held this autumn by chemists of Great Britain, Canada and the United States. Members of the Society of Chemical Industry of Great Britain will join with the Canadian branch of their organization in sessions in Montreal late in August. The scientific and business sessions will center at McGill University, where there will be a special convocation. The Canadian and British chemists will inspect numerous plants and will proceed to Ottawa and Toronto, where they will be entertained by the local sections. On September 5, they will reach Niagara Falls, where they will view the vast establishments which modern physics and chemistry have created.

The members will then cross the border, being met by a committee of the American section of their society and conducted through the industrial plants on this side of the Falls. Dinner will be served at Buffalo, and on

their arrival at Syracuse, they will have luncheon with the Solvay Process Company. The chemists will then go to Albany and New York City, where they will be welcomed by the American Section of the Society of Chemical Industry. Elaborate arrangements for the reception of the chemists will be carried out, through the co-ordinating committee, of which Dr. B. C. Hesse is chairman and Dr. Allen Rogers is secretary. The festivities, meetings and entertainments which will follow are designed to bring into closer bonds all chemists of Anglo-Saxon stock.

The fall meeting of the American Chemical Society, with its 15,500 members, is to be held in New York City from September 6 to 10, inclusive. The first contact will be at a lawn party, to be given on the afternoon of September 7 to foreign guests and to scientific societies at Columbia University. Other societies asked to participate in the welcoming of the visitors from abroad are: The American Electrochemical Society; the American Institute of Chemical Engineers; the American Section of the Société de Chimie Industrielle; and the Manufacturing Chemists' Association of the United States. The foreign guests have also been invited to the smoker and entertainment of the American Chemical Society, which will be held on the evening of Wednesday, September 7.

Scientific sessions of the American Chemical Society, in which many matters concerning chemical research and applied chemistry will be discussed, are to be held at Columbia University. To these meetings the British and Canadian guests have been bidden. They will also be present at the banquet of the American Chemical Society on the evening of September 9 at the Waldorf-Astoria.

The fortnight beginning September 12 will be dedicated to American



Photographed by Harris and Ewing.

EDWARD BENNETT ROSA

chemistry in all its phases, for it marks the holding of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, which is to be held in the Coast Artillery Armory in the Bronx. There will be brought together under one roof a demonstration of what has been accomplished in this country since the European War in adapting the resources of the United States to national needs.

EDWARD BENNETT ROSA

The death of Dr. Edward Bennett Rosa, chief physicist of the Bureau of Standards, Washington, D. C., is a serious loss to science and to the government service. Born in Rogersville, N. Y., in 1861, he was a graduate of Wesleyan University in the class of 1886, receiving the degree of doctor of philosophy from the Johns Hopkins University in 1891. For a short time he was instructor at the University of Wisconsin, leaving there to become professor of physics at Wesleyan University. He became the chief physicist at the Bureau of Standards in 1901.

He did notable work in science and electrical engineering. At Wesleyan University he developed the physical side of the respiration calorimeter with Professor W. O. Atwater. This apparatus was of great value in the pioneer investigations on the value of foods and the study of nutrition problems. He took a leading part in the researches to establish the fundamental electrical units after going to the Bureau of Standards and served as secretary of the International Committee on Electrical Units and Standards. He has developed the electrical work of the Bureau of Standards from small beginnings into an organization covering the scientific and engineering aspects of a great national laboratory.

When Dr. Rosa began his work in the Electrical Division it was his ambition to determine a number of the

fundamental electrical constants. In conjunction with Dr. Dorsey he immediately undertook the determination of the ratio of the electromagnetic and electrostatic units. About 1907 they started their work on the determination of the ampère. This was followed by work on the silver voltameter and apparatus for determining the absolute value of the ohm.

During his early years at the bureau, Dr. Rosa published a large number of papers on the computing of inductance, and later, with Dr. Grover, he collected together practically all the known formulae for computing inductance. In 1910, there was instituted under Dr. Rosa's direction an exhaustive investigation into the subject of electrolytic corrosion of underground gas and water pipes, and lead cable sheaths due to stray currents from electric railways.

During the war, Dr. Rosa directed the development of a number of scientific instruments which were of inestimable value to the American Forces in France. Among these might be mentioned a sound-ranging device for locating big guns; the geophone for the detection of mining operations, the development of aircraft radio-apparatus, and the improvement of radio.

In addition to his diversified work in the field of electrical research, Dr. Rosa was keenly interested in the prevention of industrial accidents and in the promulgation of safety standards for use by state, municipal and insurance organizations. He conceived the idea of a National Electrical Safety Code several years ago, and the present code is largely the result of his efforts. Similarly the bureau has undertaken a number of other national safety codes, the Safety Code Section working under his direction.

His broad vision showed him the need of a central clearing house for